

Royal Bank, Edinburgh, 1st August 1787.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, that a General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 4th September next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, pursuant to the charter. ARCHD. HOPE Sec.

ELOPED WITH MONEY.

JAMES STEWART, from Argyleshire, received out of the Strling Bank, on Wednesday the 18th July last, TWO HUNDRED POUNDS in bank-notes, with which he was entrusted to be carried back to the country; but he has eloped with the money, and there is reason to believe he was in Edinburgh on the 24th July.

The said James Stewart is about thirty years of age, five feet eleven inches high, rather fair in the complexion, short brown curled hair, long face, and a large nose; had on, when he went away, a coarse striped blue and red duffle short coat, kilt and hose, with a round hat, and was for some years a soldier in the 26th regiment. A REWARD of TWENTY POUNDS Sterling is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall apprehend, or give information so as to apprehend the said James Stewart, by applying to Malcolm Macgillivray merchant in Glasgow, Archibald Macdonald merchant in Greenock, or William Macdonald writer to the signet, Edinburgh. And it is intimated, that shipmasters and others will pay attention in case a person of the above description may apply for a passage to any foreign port.

Escaped from Prison.

JAMES CHALMERS Weaver in Auchtermuchty, who was incarcerated in the Tolbooth of Auchtermuchty for Debt, made his escape, (by means of disguising his dress) upon the evening of Saturday last the 28th ult. The Magistrates of Auchtermuchty hereby offer a Reward of FIVE GUINEAS to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said James Chalmers in any of his Majesty's goals, which reward they will instantly pay, besides all charges, on advice of his being so secured.

The said James Chalmers is about twenty-five years of age, being about five feet five inches high or thereby, very short light-coloured hair, round shoulders, large prominent blue eyes, and light eye brows, much out-tied and out beamed in both legs, particularly the right leg. Had on a mixed blue and grey coat, with black mounting, striped yellow and white waistcoat, dark coloured corduroy breeches, with a blacked hat.

ROBBERY of the MAIL.

General Post Office, Edinburgh, 17th July 1787. THAT last night about eleven o'clock, the Post Boy carrying the West Mail from Edinburgh, was attacked at a place called Maiden Mile, about four miles east from Linlithgow, by a young man who held a pistol to his breast, and ordered him to carry the Mail off the road into a field of wheat, where he cut it up, and carried off sundry parcels of letters therein contained, together with the horse on which the boy rode. The horse has since been found south of the place where the robbery was committed.

The person who thus attacked the boy was a thin-made man, a little pitted with the small pox, about five feet eight inches high, had on a brown long coat, a round hat, and spoke with an English accent.

A reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling is hereby offered to such as shall apprehend the person guilty of the above robbery, to be paid on his conviction.

By order of the Postmaster-General, DAVID ROSS Secretary

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Edinburgh, July 21 1787.

WHEREAS there is now good ground to suspect, that a person of the following description ROBBED THE MAIL, as advertised on the 17th current, or was accessory thereto, viz

A very thin man, remarkably round-shouldered, and stooped much, about 5 feet 8 inches high of a very thin and pale face, high cheek-bones, and Roman nose, blue eyes, arched eyebrows, a very small mouth, and thin lips, with short black hair. He wore a round hat, seemingly new, with two velvet bands round it, black cloth coat and vest, black flocking breeches, with an oval silver knobbed buckle in one knee, and a bright oval steel buckle in the other, blue and white thread stockings, his shoes clumsy, with white square buckles. He seemed to have a small limp or halt in his walk.

It is intimated, that the person answering this description may be secured, and immediate notice thereof given to this office. By order of the Postmaster-General, DAVID ROSS Secretary.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, The Befley of Dunbar, WILLIAM MILLAR Master.

Is now lying at Millar's Wharf, opposite Bury Street, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and places adjacent, and will sail the 16th current.

This smack, fitted up on purpose for the trade, sails fast, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, who may depend on the best treatment.

N. B. This vessel, owing to a letter of advice being kept up, was advertised to sail the 4th in place of the 16th, but it may be depended on that she will sail to the time above mentioned.

It is hoped that this will be no disappointment to any who are pleased to favour the vessel, who may believe the utmost care will be taken to avoid complaints.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, The Livingston, JAMES MACKIE Master.

Is now lying on the wharf in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 9th August.

The ship has good accommodation for passengers. The master to be spoke at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at Mrs Stevenson's house, Gordon's Street, Leith.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA, The BELL, JOHN CATHCART Master.

Now lying at Greenock, will be ready in ten days to receive goods, and will positively sail by the 5th September.

A L S O,

The Fire Ship BETTY, burthen about 260 tons, WILLIAM Mackie Master, will be ready to receive goods at Greenock by the 1st September, and clear to sail the 10th October.

Both these ships have the very best accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to James Buchanan, Glasgow; Captain Cathcart, or Hamilton, Garden, and Company, Greenock.

Chambers, 9th Aug. 1787.

DR RAMSAY'S HISTORY.

This Day is published,

In two large vol. 8vo, price 12s. in boards, (Illustrated with a large Map of South Carolina and Parts adjacent, showing the movements of the British and American armies, together with several other Plans, showing the disposition and Stations of the fleets at various times.)

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OF THE

Revolution of South Carolina,

From a British Province to an Independent State.

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M.D.

Member of the American Congress.

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OF SCOTLAND, and the HEBRIDE ISLES, in 1786, with an Historical Introduction relative to the ancient and modern state of that Country.

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1. A VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, more especially SCOTLAND; with some Proposals for the Improvement of that Country; the Extension of its Fisheries, and the Relief of the People. The third Edition. Two Volumes Octavo, price 12s. bound.

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3. A WHOLE SHEET MAP of Scotland, on large ATLAS Paper, elegantly engraved and coloured, 3s.

Cheap Second-Hand Jewellery, &c.

P. FORRESTER and COMPANY have just now for Sale, a very handsome Gold Watch, with a perpetual movement, and goes regularly without winding up. Sundry other second-hand Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches. A large and very elegant Gold Snuff Box. A fine Brilliant Diamond Pin.

An elegant Topaz Ring set round with Diamonds. The above articles are almost as good as new, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices. They also continue to receive regular supplies and new patterns of every article in the Jewellery and Hardware branches; and have just now laid in for the season a large quantity of the new-constructed Patent Shot, and best Battle Gun Powder, an assortment of Fowling Pieces, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Fowling Nets, Spirit Flasks, Flint, &c. &c.

The highest prices given for Light Gold, Silver, and Lace.

Mahogany, Walnut, & other Timber, FOR SALE—AT LEITH.

To be SOLD by public auction, upon Thursday the 16th of August, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within Naimith's Yard, second entry below the New Church, Leith.

UPWARDS of Twenty Thousand Feet of Honduras Bay MAHOGANY in Logs and Planks, many of them of a very large size, being from one to three feet broad; sixty-six logs of Red Bay Wood, and twenty-five logs of Madeira Mahogany, all of a very fine quality. Also about two hundred very fine Walnut Logs, twenty Walnut Planks, ten very large Cedar Planks, and fifteen Planks of Satinwood, and two Bundles of Palis and Kingwood Varniers, all of which, for the accommodation of purchasers, will be put up in small lots.

Articles of rump in the hands of John Walker, merchant, Leith, who will show the wood betwixt and the day of sale; or application may be made to Thomas Buchan, writer, who measured the wood.

Preservation of Game.

THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, desirous to preserve the Game on his lands in the counties of Roxburgh, Haddington, and Berwick, which have suffered much by the inclemency of the late seasons, hopes that no gentleman will shoot or sport on these grounds without liberty.

His Grace's game-keepers have strict orders to give information against all unqualified persons, who shall be prosecuted according to law.

Preservation of Game.

THE EARL OF HOPEMOUN being resolved to preserve the Game on his own and the MARQUIS OF ANGLAND's estates in the counties of Leith, Haddington, Edinburgh, Haddington, Fife, Lanark, and Dumfriesshire, hopes no person will hunt or shoot thereon.

All poachers hunting or shooting on the said estates, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

Preservation of Game.

ARTHUR FORBES of Culloden, Esq; and Mr DAVIDSON of Castry, being desirous to preserve the GAME upon their estates in the counties of Inverness and Nairn, request no Gentleman will shoot upon either of these estates without a written order from the proprietor.

The Game-keepers and Tenants have received orders to lodge informations with Mr Duncan Grant, writer in Inverness, against all persons who shall be found shooting upon the above lands, without a written order; and poachers and unqualified persons will be prosecuted according to law.

A SHOP FOR SALE.

To be SOLD immediately by Private Bargain, THAT LEITH SHOP, immediately above the head of Currier's Close, (and below the shop of Mr M. Donald, haberdasher,) presently possessed by Peter McKarron, which, at a very small expense, may be converted into a handsome low shop, being large, well lighted, and of easy access, and from its situation peculiarly desirable.

The title-deeds, which are clear, are in the hands of Andrew Bisset, writer in Edinburgh, to whom intending purchasers may apply.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master.

Is now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh; and all places adjacent, will sail the 11th August 1787, to be depended upon.

This ship was built on purpose for the trade, and has neat accommodation for passengers.

She will be at the Edinburgh Coffee-house, No. 1, Sweeting's Alley; mornings and evenings on board; or Hawley and Downes for the master.

REFORM OF THE INTERNAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ROYAL BOROUGHS.

REPORT of the DELEGATES appointed to attend at London on the business of Reform of the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland.

IMMEDIATELY on our arrival at London, we proceeded with unremitting attention to circulate the business which was the object of our delegation, and to prepare matters for introducing the Reform into Parliament. In this, however, we found considerable difficulties, arising from two causes.

In the first place, we learned, both before and after our arrival, that all the Scotch Members, Sir Thomas Dundas, and a few others excepted, were, for obvious reasons, enemies to the measure of Reform, which they were determined to oppose; and as their opposition did not so much proceed from opinion, as from the political situation in which they stood with regard to their constituents, (for some of them were, in fact, favourable to Reform,) there was little reason to expect that their Parliamentary conduct, which was in a manner dictated to them by their constituents, could be altered by any information, however forcible and clear, which it was in our power to give.

In the second place, we found that the English gentlemen, who are members of Parliament, were, in a great measure, strangers to the nature of the case; for, although the papers on the subject of Reform had been circulated among them, a considerable time before, yet such was the hurry of other parliamentary business, pressing more immediately on their attention, that they had not been able to command time to peruse the papers, or make themselves masters of the subject.

This difficulty we perceived might be easily overcome, although it certainly required a little time. Convinced as we always were, that the abuses prevailing in the Internal Government of the Boroughs are gross, and that the principle of Reform is salutary, liberal, and constitutional, we did not entertain a doubt, that the objects of our Delegation would be cordially embraced by men whose minds, led by no private motive or interest to oppose Reform, are open to every impression of the public good, and who, maintaining a sacred regard to the constitution of their country, are ever ready to support every measure depending on the principles of civil liberty.

In these expectations we have not been disappointed. In a variety of personal applications to men of the first distinction, both in respect to eminence of rank and splendor of talents, we had the high satisfaction to learn, that they universally approved of the principle and objects of Reform; that the system under which the Boroughs are presently governed; and even expressed their astonishment, that institutions so bad, and abuses so gross, should have been so long submitted to, or tolerated; and we can confidently affirm, that we have conversed with no man, either in or out of Parliament, who, on understanding the case, did not entertain the same sentiments, and who was, at the same time, free from any private connection or interest in the opposition to Reform. This is the general result of very many personal communications with men of the first distinction, in both Houses of Parliament. It is needless, and would be tedious to detail our proceedings, or to give a minute account of the time, trouble and attention bestowed on our part.

Finding these to be the general sentiments of many of the most enlightened, as well as independent and public spirited members of Parliament, we were determined to have the business moved during the present session; nor were we deterred by the coldness or aversion to Reform, which the Minister, by his not paying the least attention to the letter of the Committee of Convention on this very important subject, evidently testified: For if the merits of the case were once fully explained and understood, we had every reason to expect, that the independent spirit of the members of the House of Commons, and their sense of the public interest, would incline a majority of them to afford the aid so earnestly sought for by the Burgesses of Scotland, and so essentially necessary to the welfare of the Boroughs.

Neither did we conceive that the late period of the session, to which the business had, by unavoidable accidents, been necessarily postponed, was a sufficient reason for delaying any movement in it until the next session; for although we latterly perceived, that by the Minister's intention to terminate the present session so much sooner than was either usual or expected, there was not sufficient time to carry through the bill; yet we judged that it would be a matter of great utility and importance to have the business in one shape or another mentioned in Parliament during the present session, so as to make it a subject of public attention and discussion, especially to the gentlemen of England, who, hitherto, had no proper opportunity; and had no particular interest to make the Reform of the Boroughs, in our part of the kingdom, an object of their serious consideration. We also perceived, that, in delaying any movement in the business, during the present session, we should find ourselves, in the beginning of the next, not one step farther advanced than we are at present; whereas, by introducing the Reform in the present session, the subject would naturally command the attention and serious consideration of the members of Parliament, especially those of England; so that before the next session, they would have a full opportunity of making themselves entire masters of the nature, extent and consequences of the Reform, which it is the object of the Burgesses of Scotland to obtain.

Actuated by these sentiments, in which we were confirmed by the advice of members of Parliament, of the greatest abilities, and parliamentary experience, we came to a final and determined resolution to have the business of Reform mentioned in the House of Commons before the end of the present session.

Two modes of introducing it were the subject of our consideration, and that of our friends in Parliament. The first was a motion for leave to bring in a bill, to allow it to be printed and lie over for the consideration of the members and the Public till the next session of Parliament. The second method was to present the petitions to lie on the table, as evidence of the sense of the people; and in presenting them, to open pretty fully to the House, the nature of the grievances, which are the subjects of complaint.

Had there been sufficient time to revise, bring in, and print the bill in parliamentary form, this method would have been deemed by us and our friends the most eligible, and the petitions might then be produced as clear evidence of the sense of the people, in favour of the bill; but as there was not an opportunity for following this method, owing to the time occupied in giving the necessary information, and making the necessary applications to the members of Parliament, who were to support the measure, we were obliged to the necessity of referring to the second method proposed, viz. of presenting the petitions to lie on the table, expecting that, in doing so, the friends of Reform, who were highly respectable, both in numbers and abilities, would have an opportunity of entering pretty fully into the merits of the case, and stating in their enormous extent, the grievances to which the Burgesses are subjected.

Accordingly, Mr Sheridan, whose public spirit and abilities are universally known, was, on Wednesday last, the 23d current, to have presented some of the petitions, and to open the case. He was to be supported by the distinguished talents of Mr Fox, Mr Courtenay, Lord Maitland, Mr Grey, Mr Lambton, Sir Thomas Dundas, and other men of independent sentiment and public spirit in Parliament. The motion, however, was necessarily delayed till yesterday, when the petitions were delivered to Mr Sheridan, Mr Fox, Lord Maitland, and the other gentlemen, to be presented. Mr Sheridan opened the business with the petition from Glasgow. On this occasion, a line of conduct was adopted by the enemies of Reform, which, though liberal, was not dissimilar to open standing in their situation. Conscious of the badness of the ground on which they stood, they did not dare to come to a fair engagement, but began to entrench themselves. Apprehensive of the consequences of allowing the merits of the system they wished to defend, to be fairly exposed in Parliament, they were not ashamed to resort to the protection of mere form in order to prevent it.

Formerly they had given out, that as every one of the petitions prayed for a reform in all the burghs of Scotland, they were inadmissible; since one burgh cannot petition for an alteration of the constitution of another. This objection, on being fully canvassed without doors, was found untenable, and was therefore abandoned. Yesterday a new objection, rather inconsistent with the former, was urged against the competency of receiving the petitions. It was alleged, that the petitions were of a private nature, and therefore could not be received after the lapse of the day fixed by the House for admitting private petitions.

It is needless here to enter into the debate which took place on that occasion. A pretty full account of it will be seen in the newspapers. The Speaker, from not being well informed as to the nature of the constitutions of the Scottish burghs, supported the objection. He was, however, answered by Mr Fox, in a manner which appeared to us irresistibly convincing, and was indeed perfectly agreeable to our own fixed ideas on the subject, and to the information communicated to the Committee of Convention at Edinburgh, before we left Scotland. Notwithstanding the high authority of the Speaker, we cannot entertain the smallest doubt, that the petitions, considered in a just view, and in their relation to the constitutions of the burghs of Scotland, are of a public nature, and ought to have been received.

However, as the Speaker strongly insisted on the force of the objection, on the novelty of the case, and on the propriety of attending strictly to the forms of the House, our friends in Parliament yielded to a motion of adjournment, without deciding on the petitions at present, but not until they had communicated to the House, in the strongest possible terms, not only an idea of the very pernicious tendency of the present constitutions of the burghs, and of the gross abuses which prevail under them, but also earnestly requested the attention of the members to the subject, betwixt and next session, solemnly protesting, that it is the unalienable intention of the Burgesses of Scotland, then to bring it again under discussion, and to persevere in their applications until, Parliament shall be, as clearly as they do, the imperfection of the present system of Burgh Government in Scotland.

In this manner, notwithstanding the frivolous objection business during the present session, which was to call the attention of the Legislature and the people at large to the subject, as a matter of the greatest public importance, has been fully attained; and from the uniform sentiments of intelligent, disinterested, and independent men, both in and out of Parliament, there is the strongest and most flattering prospect of success in a future session of Parliament. Our friends in the House are, in the highest degree, confident on this subject. The people at large here, so far as we have been able to learn, are even astonished that the system complained of should stand a single hour's debate, or that any defence of them should be attempted. This is truly the light in which they are here considered by every man who understands these systems, and is not privately interested to maintain them. In short, the Burgesses of Scotland have at present the highest encouragement to persevere in those measures of public spirit, and public utility, which they have hitherto adopted, and so warmly supported, and which have done so much honour both to themselves and the country.

It is only necessary further to mention, that, besides the distinguished support we have already alluded to in both Houses of Parliament, the Constitutional Society have promised, from the most liberal motives, to give us every aid in their power; and, considering the weight of their abilities and numbers, will certainly be very considerable.

Before leaving this place, we are to have much further communication and intercourse with many Members of Parliament; and we shall endeavour to establish here a Committee to attend to the interest of Reform, which shall be highly respectable, both from the abilities and rank of the Members who are to compose it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose professions of regard to the liberty and other rights of the subject, have been a constant theme of discourse, thought proper to leave the House, when Mr Sheridan, with some of the petitions under his arm, was about to make the motion.

We very much regretted, that Mr Graham of Gartmore, was under the necessity of leaving us some time ago; but we cannot omit to mention, that, while here, he laboured as the most active, spirited, and able assistance, so that to him the Burgesses are under very particular obligations.

London, 29th Aug. 1787.

The following persons, with others to be afterwards added, are to constitute a Committee at London, to attend to the interest of Reform.

Mr Sheridan.

The Earl of Selkirk.

Lord Maitland.

Mr Grey, Member of Parliament for Northumberland.

Mr Lambton, Member for the city of Durham.

John Courtenay, Esq; Member of Parliament.

Thomas Erskine, Esq; Counselor at Law.

Silvester Douglas, Esq; Counselor at Law.

Thomas Bell, Esq; merchant in London.

John Reid, Esq; merchant there.

John Wilson, Esq; solicitor in London.

Lands in Ayrshire.

To be SOLD by private bargain, ALL and Whole the Fifty Shilling LAND of KILPATRICK, with the houses and pertinents and seat in the kirk of Kilbride, lying within the parish of Kilbride, and thire of Ayr.

These lands, which consist of 130 acres, are plain, well situated on the sea shore, betwixt the village of Kilbride and the sea, and are capable of great improvement.

Any person willing to purchase the premises, by private bargain, may apply to Thomas and Robert Graham, writers in Glasgow. Not to be repeated.

Whitehall, July 28. 1787.

THE King has been pleased to appoint James Hay Beattie, Master of Arts, to be Assistant and Successor to his father Doctor James Beattie, in the Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischal College in the University of Aberdeen.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Mr William Riddell, Writer to his Majesty's Signet, to be his Majesty's Ordinary Writer in Scotland, in the room of Mr Thomas Cockburn, deceased.

Naples, June 29.

Mount Vesuvius continues throwing up a great quantity of scoria, and the lava runs briskly from a new opening a little below its crater, but does not descend so low as to do any damage to the cultivated parts of the mountain.

Madrid, July 8.

The naval department of the Indies, held by the late Marquis of Sonora, as well as that branch of the departments of war and finances which relates to South America, has been conferred on Monf. de Valdes, minister of marine. Don Anthony Porlier, fiscal of the council of the Indies, is placed at the head of the civil and ecclesiastical branches, or what is here called the department of *Gracia y Justicia*; and Don Francisco Manino is appointed governor of the council of the Indies.

Munich, July 19.

The Elector Palatine has appointed the Count de Sehall, his minister at the Court of Dresden, to be also his envoy extraordinary at the Court of Berlin.

War-Office, July 28. 1787.

19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Robert Williams, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice John Whiteford. 20th Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant William Freemantle, from the Irish half-pay of the late 103d regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Meyrick Shaw. 35th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant George Townsend Walker, of the 36th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Boduchan Sparrow. 36th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Roger Einnan, from the half-pay of the late 100th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice George Townsend Walker.

M. A. I. S.

Arrived—Holland, 2.—Flanders, 1.—France, 2.

Dec.—None.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, July 30.

This day, arrived two mails from Holland, from which we receive the following intelligence:

Frankfort, July 17. We hear this moment, that sixty thousand Austrian troops have received orders to march towards the Low Countries belonging to the Emperor. The regiment of Bender, which was at Brissaw, is already on the way, and the others are getting ready as fast as possible. A camp is to be formed, in case there is not sufficient room to quarter them in the towns. The army is to be divided in four divisions; but the general rendezvous is to be in the country of Luxembourg. The regiments who are to compose it are as follow:—Infantry—Bender, Stein, Langlois, Ferdinand, Tofcana, Pellegrini, Samuel Julay, Archiduc Ferdinand, Antoine Esterhazy, Terzi, Gemniugen, Neubauer, Brechainville, Howener, Stader, Reder, Alviari, Avenheim, Thierheim Schindler, Nadalli. Cavalry—Waldeck, Emperor's Chevau-Légers, Kienholz, 1st and 2nd Hussars, four companies of artillery, and some pioneers; it is said General Haddick is to command it.

Lord Torrington, the English Plenipotentiary at Brussels, communicated the above intelligence at that place; and the confirmation, as may be expected, soon became general.

Utrecht, July 25. The Prince, in quality of Admiral General, thought proper to order two or three officers of the marine to attack some armed vessels fitted out by the Amsterdam patriots, and even sink them; in consequence of this step, the Deputies of Rotterdam have proposed to the Assembly of their Noble and Great Powers, to write to the Admiralty of Holland, to prevent the ships belonging to the State from being employed by order of the Admiral General, if such orders are otherwise than for the protection of commerce. This resolution passed; and it was decreed, that the officers who should obey the Prince's orders should be cashiered; and even the officers of the Admiralty suffer sequestration if they did not comply with the request of the province.

The Provincial Court of Guelderland have published a placard, of which the following is the substance:—It enjoins, 1st, That all the inhabitants of Guelderland who have fled to Utrecht, or other places out of the Province, except the environs of Amersfort and Zeyst, shall return to their respective abodes, under penalty of exemplary punishment, and particularly those who have gone to Utrecht, taken up arms, and are incorporated with the Auxiliaries. 2d, That no citizen or inhabitant shall leave the Province without permission given in due form, and in writing. This placard has excited the rage of the patriots, who term it the last blow given to civil liberty.

The States of Holland have sent a memorial to the King of Prussia relative to the seizure of the Princess of Orange, which is every thing—but satisfactory, as might indeed have been expected. It is written in an ambiguous, creeping stile, which his Majesty will answer by one the very reverse.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 26. His Excellency M. de Thulemeyer, the Prussian Envoy, received some dispatches from Berlin, by Mr Knight, his Secretary, who is returned from that capital. Every step is now trying to promote the operation of those powers, which have avowed themselves as mediators. Not a single regiment has yet left Brandenburg, and entered into Cleves; but we learn, that several regiments, both horse and foot, are held in readiness. This last we learn from different quarters.

Extract of a letter from Hoorn, July 25.

In spite of all the opposition that has been made, the Magistracy of this place have at length declared for the Prince Stadtholder; so that the whole province of Zeland is now in the Orange interest, which has put an end to party disturbances; even those who were most forward to oppose, having dropped their virulence. The States are now sitting at Middleburgh, to determine on immediately opening a negotiation for a general accommodation of the confederacy.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, July 21.

With the auxiliaries from Amsterdam, Liewarden, and Overysel, this place is now completely garrisoned, and in a condition to repel a siege from a much larger army than is likely to be brought against it at present. We have large store-houses filled with every article of stores, ammunition, and provision; so that we are, in all points, now prepared for the worst that may happen. The regiments of Borthen alone, amount to 2,400 men, who are all well clothed and accoutred.

L O N D O N, July 30.

Saturday morning, the Purser of the Sullivan arrived at the India-House, with the news of her safe arrival off Portland, from China.

Friday morning, the Purser of the Carraic and Lord North came to the India House with the agreeable news of their safe arrival from China direct.

A Special Court is to be held at the East India House on Tuesday next, for the purpose of signing the dispatches intended to be sent to Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Fort Marlboro' by the Ranger packet.

Sir John Macpherson left Bengal with an intention of returning to his seat in Council, so soon as his health was re-established. Should the milder air of the Cape have the desired effect, there will not be the least probability of Sir John's visiting his English friends.

Letters received by the Ganges advise us of the safe arrival at Bengal of the Intelligence packet, Captain Clifton, the 2d of January last. The Earl of Oxford, the last Bengal ship of the season, is intended to be dispatched from thence in August. All accounts concur in the most favourable reports of Lord Cornwallis and his government, who, it seems, is acting with all the firmness for great a trust demands, at the same time never departing from the liberality and elegance of a British Peer.

The East India commanders are disgusted with the late change in their uniforms, and not without reason—for crimson waistcoats are but ill calculated for the extreme heat of the climate they are destined to encounter.

The Honourable Basil Cochrane took his trial at Fort St George, in January last, for the murder of his slave Vydenadah, who, the indictment stated, died in consequence of a severe flogging he received from Mr Cochrane, assisted by two Sepoy drummers; and, after a hearing of fourteen hours, was honourably acquitted.

When Captain Williamson, of the Ganges, died, the command of the ship devolved on Mr Scud, the chief mate, who is a very deserving character. The Ganges went out in company with the Halfwell; and the unfortunate fate of the latter ship operated to make the voyage of the Ganges highly profitable.

A Committee of some of the most respectable brokers in Change-alley are now sitting one hour in each day, and have been sitting so since Monday, to establish such regulations as will in future prevent, as much as possible, the rapid exorbitance of the stock market. The object of the plan is to oblige every broker, who cannot pay his differences on Reckonance days, to give up his principals, and the names of both parties to be chalked upon a black board, and hung up in one of the most conspicuous places in the Stock Exchange. This, it is imagined, will have a double good operation, as it will deter the broker from being thus exposed, and at the same time be a check upon the principals, who, because their names have been hitherto concealed, play as deep as their necessity or extravagance will prompt them.

Most of the respectable brokers, in the interim, have determined not to deal with any of the late public defaulters.

Such is the present fluctuation of the funds, that the stocks on Thursday last, without any cause, or assumed cause, rose and fell one per cent. in the space of one hour.

Prince William Henry is esteemed a most excellent officer; but no man, however exalted in rank, is free from failings. His Royal Highness possesses an uncommon warmth of disposition, and, when in the heat of passion, has often so far forgot his princely dignity, as to beat the sailors very unmercifully; we, however, hope that time and experience will regulate his conduct, and convince him that true greatness consists in acts of mercy and benevolence.

The Princess de Lamballe far to Mr Colway, the day previous to her departure for Tunbridge. The picture, it is said, is intended for the Prince of Wales.

Mr W. Grenville certainly goes over to Ireland as *locum tenens* Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, a post he will probably maintain, as Mr Orde's disorder promises no hopes of that gentleman's recovery, so as to enable him to pursue the necessary routine of public business. Preparatory to this appointment, Mr Grenville has resigned his seat at the Board of India Control.

The number of men for the ships now equipping at Portsmouth is almost procured. They have lately come in pretty quick, and as they are sent on board the Scipio in small bodies, they have not been suffered to run, as it is termed.

Orders have been issued by the Commissioners of victualling to their offices at the different ports—not to supply any of the guardships with the salt provisions at present in store, but to furnish them with fresh beef. This certainly wears the aspect of hostile preparations!

The want of respect to Lord Heathfield, late General Elliot, in the examination of his baggage at the Customhouse, is a convincing proof how necessary it is to make a proper choice of persons to conduct business; had that been in the hands of competent agents, no occasion could possibly have arisen to give the General disgust, as the least attempt of impropriety on the part of the subordinate officers of

the revenue, would have been noticed in such a way as to have procured immediate redress. The fact is, that the inordinate fees paid at the Customhouse by merchants and others, with a view to obtain dispatch in the different offices, has promoted an intolerable degree of insolence and consequence, which requires immediate pruning.

We hear no more of the prosecutions against Sir George Elliot. His reception at Court, and the signal marks of his Majesty's favour in creating him a Peer, has silenced the disappointed adventurers, who meaning to bring actions against him for pretended injuries, endeavoured to prejudice the public against him.

The Siddons has played her part so well at Duckingham-House, as to have secured, if report says true, the reversionary grant of the little Theatre in the Hay-market.

Lady M——, and a certain illustrious Ducal character, are no longer the devoted pair of amorous inseparables. Her Ladyship has just embarked for the Continent in high figure;—the Duke remains in England with consoling apathy for so great a loss!

An elopement has lately been made from Bristol—the lady in the twenty-third year of her age, possessing two hundred thousand in ready rino, and in reversion to five thousand pounds per annum. The Jason who has seized this Golden Fleece is a native of Ireland, and a Lieutenant on half-pay. The pursuit was immediate, but a marriage was performed and consummated before the pursuers overtook the happy couple; and the lady being at age, of course without the pales of the Chancery, and not within the coercion of guardians, the knot is tied irrecoverably.

Whether Justice be a Dame or a Virgin?—This being disputed at a certain club, remarkable for their wit abounding as well as their wine; one of them ended the dispute with asking, "How can she be a Virgin who has been so frequently prostituted?"

The negligent hay-makers, in which, from present appearances, we may class three-fourths of the occupiers of meadow-land within 30 miles of the capital, are woful sufferers by the rainy season. It is calculated that not one half of the crops has been got in in any tolerable order, and that the remainder will be unfit for any thing but the dunghill.

The wheats are ready to cut through the sandy parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, and in the eastern parts of Essex. The heavy rains have done no mischief at present to the crops, except where they are very strong, which will be found very rarely the case any where the present harvest.

Some letters received from Holland mention, that an entire stop is put to the coaling trade of that province, the embargo on the shipping being so strict, for fear of their carrying any article of provisions, ammunition, &c. to any of the refractory provinces, as the Hollanders call them. The Burgers search also, indiscriminately, all vessels, of what nation soever, before they permit them to sail, in order that no conveyance might take place by that means; and passengers of every description are examined with the most minute exactness, and none permitted to pass but with the Seal of the States of the province of Holland only, positively disannulling all other authority whatever, without excepting even the States-General themselves.

It is rather whimsical that the only two persons whom the States of Holland will not suffer to remain in their province, are the Princess of Orange and Lord George Gordon.

The accounts published in all the papers of Holland are so miserably devoted to either one or other of the contending parties, that no sensible man can, or ought to give them any credit; and yet we see the monstrous falsehood of 60,000 Prussian troops being on their march to Cleves is still propagated with all the solemnity of truth, or all the affectation of it.

The two sons of the present Lord Petre not long since married two sisters—of these there still remains a younger sister, whom Lord Petre himself is about to marry. To complete the perplexities of these intermarriages, these young ladies have a brother, who is engaged to marry a daughter of Lord Petre's. It will be no easy matter to ascertain the precise degree of relationship which the issue of the marriages will bear to each other.

Thursday, Major Semple, sentenced for transportation, was removed from Newgate, in a coach, to Woolwich, and put on board the hulk, to remain until the ships are ready to carry him, with the rest of the convicts, to Botany Bay.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JULY 30.

Bank Stock, 147½	3 per cent. India Ann. —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 92½	India Bonds, —
2½ a 4.	South Sea Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 109½	Old S. S. Ann. 71½
3 per cent. red. 74½	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. 70½ a 72 a	New ditto, 175½
70½	New Navy and Vict. Bills,
3 per cent. 1726, —	2 per cent. disc.
Long Ann. 22½	Exch. Bills, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 7-	Lottery Tickets, —
16th a 4.	Consols for Aug. 72½
India Stock, 158½	

WIND AT DEAL, JULY 29. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Died at Gourdie, on Monday the 30th July last, Margaret Kinloch, daughter of the deceased Charles Kinloch of Gourdie, Esq.

Captain Andrew Simpson, late of the 35th regiment of foot, died at Saltonhall the 27th July last. It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this as a proper notification of his death.

Died, at manse of Kinnaird, on Monday the 30th July, Mr George Wilson, minister of that parish.

Yesterday, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council signed a presentation in favour of the Rev. Mr William Moodie, minister of Kirkealdie, to be minister of St Andrew's Church, New Town, in room of the Rev. Professor Greenfield, translated to the High Church.

Another Dutch cutter has arrived in Leith Roads, with advices to the Commodore, which, we

are sorry to learn, are not favourable, the disturbances in Holland being rather increasing than coming to a settlement.

On Friday was held here a General Meeting of the Highland Society at Edinburgh, when there was laid before them a Charter from his Majesty, erecting them into a body corporate, under the name of *The Highland Society of Scotland*.

This institution being so clearly calculated for the improvement of the remoter parts of this country, we have little doubt that the Society being thus incorporated into a legal form, will give additional energy to their operations, and contribute to the completion of their useful and patriotic plans. The Society, which consisted formerly of 200 members, among whom are many of the first characters of this country in rank and fortune, received a respectable addition to its number in the admission of fourteen candidates by ballot, amongst whom were the Earls of Crawford and Gower, Lord Frederick Campbell, and Sir James Erskine, Bart.

By a gentleman, who had been making a tour through some parts of the Highlands, we are informed, that the cod-fishing was going on successfully, the fish very plenty, but great numbers of them lying on the shores spoiling for want of salt. What a pity is it that this defect is not remedied? We are also informed, that one of the boats which had arrived with dried cod, on their return home, was overfret, and near about a dozen hands and passengers lost, owing to the boat being overloaded.

We have the satisfaction to mention, that the manufactures and commerce of this country are far superior to what they have been at any former time; and are still increasing.

With regard to the internal flourishing state of Scotland, we have only to look at the cultivation of the country, and the numerous improvements in the cities and villages, particularly in Edinburgh and Glasgow, where the public edifices, and the elegant houses of the citizens, are at once a proof of their wealth, and a display of their taste.

Notwithstanding the reduction of the bounty on ships going to the whale fishery, such is the spirit of adventure in Scotland, that more ships have gone to Greenland this season than in any former year, and the success in general has been very great.

A new trade is begun to Davis's Streights, and a ship is returned to Montrose, as formerly mentioned, after a very successful voyage, being the first vessel that ever failed from Scotland for the *Southern whale fishery*.

Three very valuable iron works are now established in Scotland, and several cotton mills, which are of the greatest benefit, by exciting a spirit of industry, and giving bread to thousands, particularly to young boys and girls, who, in place of being idle, and a burden to their parents, become now a help to support them.

The manufactures of silk gauzes, of stone-ware similar to Wedgewood's, and of crystal-glass, have been brought to the greatest perfection in Scotland. Might not the manufactures of Sheffield and Birmingham be also introduced with good effect?

Would not the more frequent use of steam-engines, in the same manner as at the Albion Mills at London, be of advantage?

Scotland possesses several advantages very favourable to industry, among which we may reckon cheapness of labour, a small land-tax, no tythes nor poor's rates, the two last of which are so grievously felt, and so justly complained of by our southern neighbours.

We have the pleasure of informing the public, that the operations upon the Canal go on with great spirit, and that the old part of this useful navigation will be open in the course of a few days; and in place of 6 1-half feet, vessels now drawing 7 feet water may hereafter pass freely from Grangemouth to the Bafon at Glasgow, and likewise to the lock upon the new cut.

We learn also with pleasure, that every exertion is using by the proprietors to complete their present plan of giving the public an eight feet navigation from the Forth to Glasgow in the course of next year, and in about three or four years more to complete the whole of the depth of eight feet from sea to sea—an improvement which cannot fail to be of the greatest utility to the British Islands, as vessels well calculated for sea voyages may with ease be constructed to carry very large burdens through the navigation; and the public who are interested in coasting and foreign vessels, by having this early information, will no doubt construct those that are hereafter to be built upon such a plan as to avail themselves of the great advantages and convenience resulting from an eight feet navigation.

From the patriotic exertions now making in the Highlands respecting building villages and fishing stations, there is every reason to expect, that in a few years the face of those countries will be totally changed, their inhabitants multiplied, and arts, sciences, and industry introduced into the abodes of indolence and poverty.

Upon the whole, when all the circumstances of improvement in Scotland are considered, the following prophecy of the celebrated AARON HILL seems to be fast accomplishing, although our sister *Albion* is still in the bloom of her charms, and may the long continue so! The interest of the two countries is mutual, and their prosperity ought to go hand in hand:—

Once more, O North! I view thy winding shores,
Climb thy bleak hills, and cross thy dalky moors;
Impartial view thee with an heedful eye,
Yet still by nature, not by culture try.
England, thy sister, is a gay coquet,
Whom art enlivens, and temptations whet;
Rich, proud, and wanton, she her beauty knows,
And in a conscious warmth of beauty glows:
Scotland comes after, like an unripe fair,
Who sighs with anguish at her sister's air;
Unconscious that she'll quickly have her day,
And be the toast when *Albion's* charms decay.

On Monday last, arrived in Glasgow, the celebrated Mr Howard, who has devoted his life to ob-

in an acquaintance with the situation of the distressed and miserable, and to form plans for the alleviation of their sufferings. He immediately visited the prison, and much approved of the alterations and improvements which are at present carrying on there by the magistrates. Without any previous intimation, he visited also the hospital, and was much pleased with the attention paid to the health and comfortable accommodation of the poor lodged in that house, and with the regularity and order which he found established there.

We are further informed, that the Committee of Subscribers to the Infirmary proposed to be erected at Glasgow waited upon him, and that he was the greatest part of Tuesday employed in viewing the different situations proposed for the building, and in giving his opinion and advice to the Committee, on many particulars respecting that intended establishment.

A discovery has just been made in a certain parish in the county of Aberdeen, which occasions some speculation. In looking over an old volume of the session records, there was found lying between the leaves a bond for a considerable sum of money, secured on certain lands in the parish by the proprietor, the interest of which was destined to pious uses, under the management of the Presbytery. The bond, principal and interest, amounts, at this time, to about two thousand pounds sterling; and, we are informed, was last week formally registered at the Sheriff-clerk's office.

A merchant in Aberdeen, who had employed a lawyer in the north to recover a debt of a guinea, last week received a letter from him to the following purport: "Sir, I have got payment of the guinea due to you by Mr. —. The inclosed account of expenses attending the same amounts to 11. 7s. 8d. You will therefore please to remit me the balance of 6s. 8d. by first opportunity."—This is recovering a debt with a vengeance!

Monday last, the customhouse boat of Aberdeen boarded and took the Peggy of Newburgh, Innes, with 440 ankies of spirits on board, to conceal which she had taken in a small cargo of coals. She was taken as she was going into Newburgh.

The Glasgow Galloway Society has voted twenty guineas for the intended Infirmary.

The Minerva, Morgan, from Jamaica to Savannah in Georgia, ran ashore in going up the river, but got off with considerable damage.

Tuesday last, there was a very severe storm of thunder and lightning at Dublin. One man and some cattle were killed.

A slight shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt on the morning of the 26th ult. at Penrith, Threlkeld, Kewick, and several places in the neighbourhood of the mountains.

John Miller, suspected of having murdered the woman at Kelvinhead, mentioned in a former paper, surrendered himself on Friday to the procurator-fiscal of Glasgow; and by warrant of the Sheriff was committed to prison. He gave himself up in order to prove an alibi. The cause of suspecting him arises from the unfortunate woman having had a bastard child to him some time ago.

Saturday last, a man going on the road between the Calton of Glasgow and Darnock, suddenly dropped down dead. He had a brother dead, and was with two men, going to desire some friends to his brother's burial.

On Saturday last, two men and a boy were brought to Dumfries, from Langholm, where they had been detected in picking of pockets at the fair held there the preceding Thursday, and were all safely lodged in prison.

Yesterday last, a gentleman's house in Grangehead was broken into, and several articles of wearing apparel carried off.—A few weeks ago, the same house was broke; and a new hat, and several other articles taken away. And on Saturday last, a woman of the name of Ann Muir was detected taking away some walking-clothes out of the yard belonging to the same family, and lodged in the tolbooth of Glasgow.

Thursday last, Jean Scott, an old offender, was incarcerated in the tolbooth of Glasgow for stealing fowls.

Friday, Alexander McDowal was also imprisoned there for theft, and returning from banishment.

On the 24th current, in a process raised before the Sheriff-court of Dumfries, at the instance of William Hylop baker there, against John Craik farmer at Glenhowan, for delivering to him a parcel of wheat, utterly unequal to the sample shown at the time of making the bargain, and adulterated before delivery, the Sheriff-substitute pronounced a sentence, finding it sufficiently instructed, admitted, and proven, that the said John Craik was guilty of an attempt to commit the grossest fraud upon the said William Hylop, not only by sending him wheat of an inferior quality to the samples produced at making the bargain, but also in adulterating some of the sacks of wheat with goose corn, which, from the depositions of the witnesses, and the nature of the thing, and from the particular place in the sacks where the goose corn was put, must have been done intentionally; therefore, found and declared the whole of the said wheat forfeited, and that the said John Craik had no right or title to demand payment from the said William Hylop of one farthing, as the price of the said wheat; and declared him free, quit, and discharged of every such demand; and appointed and ordained the said William Hylop, to deliver over to the manager or master of the hospital, or poor house of Dumfries, the whole of the said wheat, for the use and behoof of the poor in the said house; and on account of the said John Craik's fraudulent and unjustifiable conduct, found him liable in damages and expenses, which he modified to 5 l. sterling, and decreed accordingly; and further, decreed and ordained the said John Craik to be imprisoned in the tolbooth of Dumfries, until payment of the said sum of 5 l. sterling. We hope this will be a proper caution to farmers and dealers in grain in time coming—and ought to teach them, and all others, That "Honesty is the best of policies."

Extract of a letter from Perth, July 30.

"Yesterday, Mr Duncan Macfarlane, from Argyllshire, preached three excellent discourses in the Gaelic Chapel, to a very numerous and crowded audience, from Mat. v. 37. John xxi. 17. and James iv. 7, 8, & 9. This gentleman has given sufficient proofs of his knowledge and abilities in the Gaelic language, by his translation into Gaelic of Campbell on the Sacrament. His general character as a preacher, especially of the Gaelic language, united with his modesty, well entitles him to every mark of esteem from this congregation. Such useful institutions in the low country deserve the countenance and support of every lover of his country, as it has the happy effect of preventing many persons from emigration, by finding employment in the low country, and bearing the worship of God in their native language. Should Government pay attention to such institutions, new chapels might be erected in other parts of the kingdom, such as in Aberdeen, Stirling, Greenock, and Paisley, by which means new levies to complete the Highland regiments might be accelerated with much more expedition, and with greater honour, than by forcing them from their mountains, contrary to their own inclination, which was the case during the late war."

Extract of a letter from Kirkwall, July 21.

"On the 17th current, sailed from the island of Westra, Christiana, Septimus Wemyss, from the East Indies, for Copenhagen, with about 500 tons pepper. The above ship ran ashore in the Straits of Malacca, at which time she was attacked by seven armed proas of that country, carrying 12 and 8 pounders, and two banks of oars, containing 36 on each side. After a smart engagement with their small arms and guns, the proas lying upon her bow and stern, they were obliged to bear away, with the loss of above 300 of the Malays.—Captain Wemyss, although he had 22 guns mounted, could not get any of them to bear upon the proas, so that he had nothing to defend himself with but his small arms.—Before the action began, Captain Wemyss made a speech to his men, and told them, that if they did not fight to the last, every soul would be put to death by these pirates. He had only two men wounded during the action.

"The Jeans of London, Weatherhead, from the Greenland fishing, with a full cargo, is at present in Ingerness bay.—This ship reports, that the fishing in general has been successful."

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	Therm.	Bar.
Monday, July 30. 8 o'clock.	P. M. 58	29.2
Tuesday, — 31. 8 —	A. M. 55	29.2
—	P. M. 58	29.38
Wednesday, Aug. 1. 8 —	A. M. 58	29.26
—	P. M. 59	29.26
Thursday, — 2. 8 —	A. M. 59	29.5

REPORT of the Quantities of Meal brought into the Meal Market of Edinburgh, with the Prices at which it sold, July 31. 1787.

	Lothian oat-meal, 96 bolls.	South Country ditto, 70 bolls.
Best Lothian oat-meal sold at	16 9	
Second ditto	16 6	
Third ditto	16 3	
Best South Country ditto,	16 9	per boll.
Second ditto	16 6	
Third ditto	16 3	
Best meal sold by retail at	1 1	
Second ditto	1 0 1/2	per peck.
Third ditto		

TABLE of the ASSIZE of BREAD set by the Honourable Magistrates for the city of Edinburgh and liberties thereof, to take place on Friday the 3d August current.

	Lib. oz. dr.
The penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0 9 4
Ditto household	0 12 10
The two-penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	1 2 9
Ditto household	1 9 4
The three-penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	1 11 13
Ditto household	2 5 14
The halfpenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0 4 10
Ditto household	0 6 5
Loaves or bricks sold at 10d. per doz.	Wheaten, 0 7 13 1/2
to weigh, each loaf or brick	Household 0 10 4 1/2
Ditto, sold at 5d. per doz. to weigh	Wheaten, 0 3 14 1/2
each loaf or brick	Household 0 5 2 1/2
The Peck Loaf is	Wheaten for 2 6
to weigh	Household for 1 10
Half Peck Loaf	Wheaten for 1 3
to weigh	Household for 0 11
Quarter Loaf	Wheaten for 0 7 1/2
to weigh	Household for 0 5 1/2

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

- July 15. Endeavour of and from Weightoun, Adair, for Memel, in ballast.
- Lady Marr of and from Wemyss, Davidson, for ditto. Hamilton of Saltcoats, Small, from Oban, for ditto, bal. Leviathan of Dyfarth, Nichols, from Amsterdam, for ditto, in ditto.
- Nancy of and from Dundee, Lanceman, from St Peterburgh, in ditto.
- Warrior of and from Saltcoats, Adam, for Memel, ditto. Nancy of and from Irvine, Brown, for ditto, in ditto. Europa of Dyfarth, Thomson, from Memel, for Dyfarth, with ballast.
- Robert of Irvine, Allan, from ditto, for Irvine, ditto. Nelly of ditto, Wallace, from ditto, for ditto, ditto. James of Dundee, Cuthbert, from ditto, for Dundee, with oats.
- Thomas of and from Leith, Cruden, for Dantzick, bal. 18. Saffannah of Port Glasgow, Hay, from Memel, for Liverpool, with timber.
- George of Queensferry, Brown, from Memel, for Liverpool, with timber.
- Peggy of Dundee, Aimer, from Borrowstonness, for St Peterburgh, with coals.
- P. S. On the 31st instant, the Asia of Rothsy, Captain Robert Stewart, from Stockholm, with deals and iron, for Liverpool, sprung a leak in a gale of wind, and sunk off Goshland.—The Captain and crew were all taken up by a Dutchman, and landed here last night.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK.

- July 23. Nancy, Leitch, from Eskdale, with Dates. Active, Gray, from Liverpool, with goods.
26. Lively, Brown, from Sligo, with ditto. Hopewell, Dixon, from Waterford, with meal. Nancy, Lamont, from ditto, with ditto. Hope, Montgomerie, from Memel, with timber. Concord, Workman, from Norway, with ditto. Christie, Spence, from ditto, with ditto.

27. Mary, McBride, from Eskdale, with Dates. Providentia, Hamilton, from Longfoull, with timber. 28. Carrier, M. Lally, from Barbadoes, with sugar, and rum. Francis, Fisher, from Youghall, with meal. Friendship, Fortune, from ditto, with cats. Ann, Boyle, from Virginia, with tobacco. Savage flood of war.
- Sally, Black, from Southampton, with timber. 29. Nancy, Cochran, from Oporto, with wine. Elliot, Ward, from Liverpool, with goods.

SAILED.

24. Fair Penitent, Hunter, for Barbadoes, with goods. Betty, Main, for Roffes, with ditto. Jupiter, Brown, for Liverpool, with ditto. 25. Fame, Leitch, for St. Helena, in ballast. Eagle, M. Walter, for Ballisquhannan, with coals. 27. Panny, Ritchie, for Providence, with coals. Eagle, Scotland, for Wilmington, with goods. 28. Torbay, Boyd, for Virginia, with ditto. Jupiter, M. Murie, for Stranraer, with ditto. 29. Tivoli, M. Leitch, for Grenada, with ditto. Nancy, M. Donald, for Christianfoull, with tobacco.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

- July 30. Mary, Ruffel, from Ipswich, with grain. Good Intent Millar, from Wiltchess, ditto. 31. Nelly, Beattie, from Bergen, with tar. Diana, Ritchie, from London, with goods. Murray, Robertson, from Alloo, with grain. Aug. 1. Friends Adventure, Taylor, from Yarmouth, ditto. Good Hope, Doues, from Amsterdam, grain. James, Wilhart, from Newcastle, with goods.

SAILED.

- Diligence, Butler, for London, with goods. Kitty, Geddes, for Inverness, ditto. Peggy, Somerville, for Newcastle, ditto. Charles, Kitchen, for Peterburgh, in ballast.

A Parcel of Danish Bank Notes, containing Six Dollars 48. Danish Currency, being mislaid, it is requested that if any Danish Notes should be offered in payment, to give information thereof to George Lind, No. 3. Bankers-hill.

This Day is Published.

In three volumes octavo, price 18s. in boards.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS VINDICATED.

By JOHN WHITAKER, B. D.

Author of the History of Manchester, and Rector of Ruan Langhone, Cornwall.

London: Printed for J. MURRAY, No. 32. Fleet-street, and WILLIAM CREECH, Edinburgh.

If the author has been able to execute his own intention, the Work will be found to contain a full examination of all the charges that have been latterly brought forward against the unfortunate Mary, and a complete refutation of them from evidence of the most unquestionable authority.

Also this day is published, price 1s. 6d.

A DISSERTATION

On the Government, Manners, and Spirit of

A S I A.

By the Reverend Mr LOGAN.

And on Saturday morning will be Published, by W. Creech, S C O T T I S M S.

Arranged in Alphabetical Order.

Designed to correct improprieties in Speech and Writing.

A Clerk and Overler of a Colliery, &c.

IN THE COUNTRY—WANTED.

He must understand the regular conduct of work, both above and below ground, keep distinct books, be well recommended for industry and sobriety, and find security for what may be entrusted to his care.

Letters addressed to A. B. and sent to the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury, will be duly attended to.

Tea Ware-house, Leith.

WILLIAM THORNBURN has leave to acquire the Ladies, that the Tea of last Sale are arrived, some of which are very fine, and all of them new Teas.

N. B. Ladies who have their Teas from this Warehouse will be supplied with fine Cassia Cinamom, much under the market-price.

PARISH MEETING.

THE Heritors and Kirk-Session of the Parish of St Cuthbert's are requested to meet at the West Kirk, on Tuesday next the 27th of August 1787, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in order to advise the parish for support of the poor for the ensuing year.

Sale of Spirits and Wines.

For behoof of Creditors.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, on Wednesday the 8th August 1787, at the cellars of Mr George Veitch, wine merchant in Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh.

[The Sale to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.]

THE STOCK in TRADE which belonged to the said George Veitch, lying in his cellars Nicolson's Street, consisting of about 800 gallons of fine old Rum, besides a quantity of ditto in bottles upwards of 100 gallons of Rum Shrub in casks; some foreign Brandy; and about 450 gallons of Aquavite and Aquavite Shrub; also a pipe of Calavelha Wine, and a pipe of Mataro Wine; a considerable quantity of Claret, Madeira, Port, Sherry, and other Wines in bottles, with a cask of Burton-Ale, and several dozens of bottles of Perry and Cyder; some empty casks, bottles, &c.

As also to be exposed on the day following, being Thursday the 9th August, at Mr Veitch's cellars, in Graham's Close, Quality Street, Leith, sale to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

His STOCK of SPIRITS and WINES, lying in said cellars at Leith, consisting of about four puncheons Jamaica and Grenada Rum, one pipe of Mataro Wine, with a quantity of Champagne, Claret, Madeira, Lisbon, and Port in bottles.

The goods to be set up in such lots as will best suit purchasers.

Catalogues and other particulars to be had at John Smalls, auctioneer, Craig's Close.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

THE operations upon the GREAT CANAL, for the purpose of removing obstructions in the bottom, preparatory to raising the Banks for an Eight-foot Navigation, being now nearly finished, the Public are respectfully informed, that, on Monday the 6th day of August, the Canal will again be navigable; and on Tuesday morning the two TRACT-BOATS will begin their periodical trips, from both ends, at the usual hour.

In consequence of the late improvements on the Navigation, vessels drawing from 16 to 18 feet water, may now pass freely from Grangemouth to the Basin near Glasgow; and in the course of next year, it is expected that the operations now in progress for making the old part of the Canal eight feet deep will be finished to the West Basin; and that the communication between the two seas will be finally opened in about three years—a circumstance which cannot fail to prove of great national utility, as vessels calculated for sea voyages may be so constructed as to carry a large burden through the Navigation; and, by receiving this early information, all who are concerned in trading or foreign vessels will have it in their power to construct those that are hereafter to be built upon such a plan, as to avail themselves of the great advantages resulting from an Eight-foot Canal, opening a communication by the rivers Forth and Clyde to St George's Channel, the Atlantic Ocean, and to the German Sea.

CANAL OFFICE, Glasgow.

17th July 1787.

This day is Published.

Beautifully printed on Writing Paper, in Two Pocket Volumes, Price 6 s. in boards.

THE Adventures of Numa Pompeii.

Translated from the French of M. FLOHIAN, Captain of Dragons, and Member of the Academie de Madrid.

Printed for C. Dilly in the Strand; J. Stockdale, Pall-mall; and W. Creech, Edinburgh.

These little volumes breathe the purest morality, and are painted in the most amiable colours, and are forcibly impressed upon the mind by his success and happiness, have a happy effect, while the misery of those by a story which does honour to the narrative powers of the author.

For a further copy, see *English Review*, February, 1782, upon the plan of *Telemaque*, which is written in the *Monthly Review*, see appendix to 36th volume.

STOLEN.

From the Fields belonging to STRAYED.

Northumberland, between M. House, in the county of

Tuesday the 5th of July, 1787, evening the 30th, and

A BLACK MALE.

RISING seven years old, near five feet high, two

locks, and the hair rubbed off on the right hand side.

Likewise a BAY GELDING, rising five years old, wards of fifteen hands high, a small white mark on the head, the mark of a wound (occasioned by his being forced a halter) on the pattern joint at the elbow, and a small white mark on the side of the neck.

Whoever will bring or give information to the

Magistrate, at the Rhodes, near Bial-House, or to John

Mare and Gelling, so that they may be had, will receive a reward of One Guinea for each, and all shall be

expenses; and whoever will apprehend the thief, or the

Mare and Gelling shall have been stolen) and take

conviction, receive from the said Mr Phelkess the sum

of Two Guineas.

GOTTENBURGH TEAS, &c.

JOHN SWANSTON,

At the head of Carrubber's Close.

ACQUAINTS the Nobility and the worthy Trades of

Edinburgh, that he has on hand above twenty

hundred weight of high flavoured Gottsburgh, and other

Black and Green TEAS; also some thousand Gallons of Foreign and British SPIRITS, at the following prices, viz.

TEAS, per lb. SPIRITS, per gallon.

Bohea, 3 s. d. Best Jamaica double Rum, 3 s. 0

Congou Leaf, 3 s. 0. Grenada ditto, 7 s. 0

Good Congou, 3 s. 0. Single ditto, 5 s. 0

Fine ditto, 4 s. 0. Coniac Brandy, 8 s. 0

Fine ditto, 4 s. 0. Good ditto, 7 s. 0

Souchong, 3 s. 0. Ditto, 6 s. 0

Fine ditto, 3 s. 0. Good Brandy, 4 s. 0

Fine ditto, 6 s. 0. Best Holland's Gin, 5 s. 0

Good Green, 4 s. 0. Best British ditto, 4 s. 0

Fine ditto, 6 s. 0. Ferntoth, 3 s. 0

Hyson, 7 s. 0. Best Old Proof Whisky, 3 s. 0

Very fine ditto, 7 s. 0. Good Whisky, 5 s. 0

Fine Hyson, 8 s. 0. Shrub, 4 s. 0

Best blue Coffee Beans, 3 s. 0

Groceries at the lowest prices.

J. S. will not detain the public with a long detail of his

British Spirits being Distilled from Malt, &c. let it suffice,

that they are purchased from the best Distillers in the king-

dom.

The goods may be seen at his Shop, or at his Warehouse,

Bishop's land close.

Luntocher Wool Company.

MANUFACTURERS can be supplied with WORSTED

YARN, spun by their Mill, from one spindle a pound

and upwards, of a quality much superior to any ever pro-

duced in this country, and will have much trouble and expence,

being exceedingly clean, and fit for any purpose, need upon

an eight quarter reel.

Labourers, and widow women with large families of young

children, will be accommodated with good houses, and work

for themselves and children in the mill. Young Lads from

12 to 17 years of age, are wanted as Apprentices to wool

combers, and other branches of the wool business. Some ac-

tive men are wanted, as overseers to the children in the mill;

married men with children will be preferred.—None need

apply, but such as can be well recommended for industry and

sobriety. A number of wool combers will meet with good

encouragement.

Orders may be directed as above, or application made to

Mr Whyte at the works.

Salmon Fishings at Stirling to Leith.

THE SALMON FISHERIES upon the rivers of Forth

and Peath, from the shore of Stirling to the Kiln-end

of Greenock, excepting the Queensburgh Boat, and the Boat

and Cruives of Craigforth, are to be SET by public roup, for

seven years after Martinmas 1787, that is, during the

legal fishing season, upon Saturday the 21th day of August

current, within the Town-house of Stirling, at five o'clock at

ternoon.

The present rent of the premises is 35 l. sterling yearly.

For the encouragement of bidders, the restrictions in former

sets will be taken off, and the takersmen left to dispose of the

fish at pleasure.

At the same time, the Longrack and Taylorton Fishings

on the Forth, will be set for the same space.

The articles of roup may be seen at the Town-clerk's of-

fice. Stirling, 14th July 1787.

DUNG TO LET.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

TO BE LET by public roup, on Wednesday the 6th of

September 1787, in the Council Chamber of Canon-

gate, the DUNG or FULZIE of the street of Pleasance, and

as far down as St John's Street, South Back of the Canon-

gate, for five years from the 29th day of September first to

come.

ALSO—Wanted, a Contractor for lighting the Lamps of

thisburgh.—Proposals to be given in to Mr Thomas

Milne, Treasurer of Canongate, between and the 6th day of

September.

The conditions of the roup of the DUNG to be seen in the

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